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Hill's Evergreens

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PLATE BOOK OF
Hill's Evergreens

Containing Sixty Color Plates of

Leading Evergreens



FOUNDED 1855

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

Evergreen Specialists . Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

MEMBERS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

THE EVERGREEN FAMILY

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD there are approximately 46 families of Evergreens, many of which, however, are tender tropical trees, and others belong to families which are of small horticultural interest. There are thought to be growing in the United States about 930 distinct varieties of Evergreens, the greater part of which are not grown to any extent commercially.

In this catalog are pictures in color of 47 varieties of Evergreens. These varieties are among the most popular and widely planted forms. They belong to 9 different genera of Evergreen trees.

The trees illustrated here represent typical forms of which there are, in many cases, similar varieties grown by nurseries. The assortment illustrated includes the greater part of the most important Evergreens now being grown particularly in the colder sections of the United States.

Not all of these trees are grown by the D. Hill Nursery Company, because of climatic conditions. The families of Evergreens which are of greatest interest and value listed approximately in the order of their importance are as follows: Junipers, Yews, Spruces, Pines, Arborvitae, Firs and Hemlocks. The above families include more than two-thirds of all the Evergreens being grown at this time.

OUR COVER ILLUSTRATION

EVERGREENS ARE BEAUTIFUL in various ways, either because of their form, their foliage or their fruits. Berries of Junipers, which contain the seed, are of various sizes, usually somewhat smaller than common garden currants and they are invariably bluish or of a purple hue. Both parts of the flower of Junipers grow on the same tree, therefore, any tree may produce berries, some by nature are more abundant seed producers than others. The characteristic berries of the Juniper distinguish this tree from all other families of Evergreens.

The brilliant scarlet berries which adorn Yew trees add greatly to the ornamental value of these trees. The berries start to form in early summer and reach their full maturity in northern Illinois in the late fall. Unlike the Juniper, the two parts of the flower of the Yew occur on different trees so that it is necessary to have several Yew trees grouped nearby in order to produce berries. This scarlet berry is a sure identification of the Yew, no other family of Evergreen has a similar seed.

The berries of the Juniper and the Yew are a great attraction to birds which usually completely strip the trees of berries during the winter months.

INFORMATION FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

Planting Time

The season for planting depends upon climatic conditions. In the warmer sections of the country planting can be done from early fall until spring continuing throughout the winter months. In northern Illinois and locations of similar climate there are two distinct planting seasons as follows:

SPRING SEASON: About April 1st until May 20th depending upon seasonal variations.

FALL SEASON: From the middle of September until the ground freezes, usually in late November.

Orders can be placed at any time for future delivery. We recommend the placing of orders well in advance of shipping season. Unlike other commodities Evergreens cannot be manufactured quickly when the supply is gone. There are certain quantities available for a particular season and many of these items sell out as the season progresses.

It is not necessary to send cash when orders are placed in advance. We will book the order and notify you so that remittance can be sent before the goods are shipped.

Our Guarantee

We grow our Evergreens by the best known methods. We transplant and root prune the trees at proper intervals to develop a fibrous root system. Our trees are dug and handled by men of long experience. Many conditions over which we have no control govern results which you may have with Evergreens, such as

watering, planting site, proper planting, soil conditions, injury, or severe adverse weather conditions.

There is, therefore, no guarantee whatever on the growth of the trees.

Adjustments

Any errors or omissions in the filling of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified promptly upon receipt of shipment. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed by the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods, and orders are accepted with this understanding.

Prices

If no price list accompanies this catalog, we will gladly mail a current price list on request. There are a few items illustrated which are not grown by the D. Hill Nursery Company, but are included in the catalog for the benefit of nurserymen, landscape gardeners and salesmen, who use this catalog as a selling aid. Some of these varieties illustrated are suitable only for warmer climates, and cannot be grown under conditions similar to northern Illinois. Prices are established during the summer months and apply to orders booked during the fall and the following spring. Prices, however, are subject to change at any time without notice.

Delivery Charges

The price quoted includes loading of trees on trucks, freight cars, or express cars, but does not include transportation charges. Freight, express, or parcel post

charges are at customers' expense. In the absence of definite shipping instructions, we will use our best judgment, shipping by whatever method is most practical in the interests of the customers. Small trees not balled and burlapped usually can be sent by express. Balled and burlapped trees can be shipped either by express or freight. Arrangements may also be made to deliver by truck at reasonable expense to nearby customers.

Method of Grading

We conform to the rules of the American Association of Nurserymen in methods of grading Evergreens. For example, trees listed as 3 to 4 feet in upright growing varieties means that the trees will be more than 3 feet, and not more than 4 feet measured above the ground, not including the earth ball. Average size of trees in this grade would be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In the grading of creeping or spreading trees, sizes such as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet indicate that the spread of branches will be between these figures.

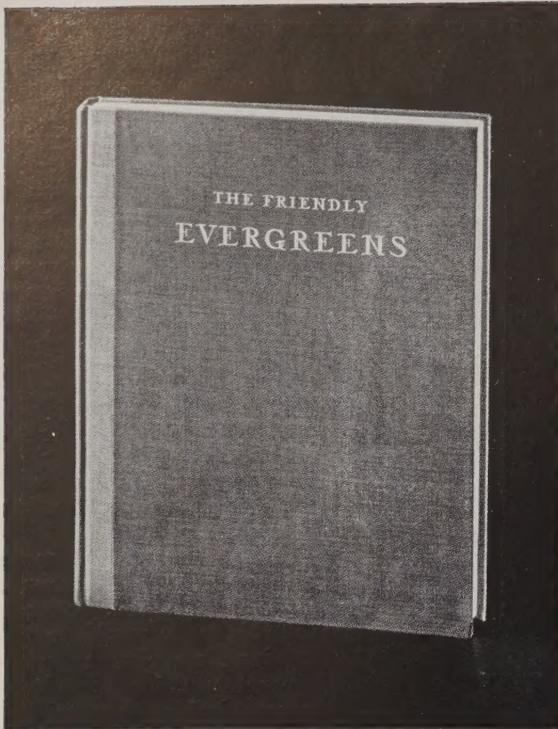
Landscape Service

We do not maintain a landscape service and do not have any landscape architects in our employ. Neither do we have agents directly representing us. We do, however, sell the majority of our products to local nurserymen, landscape gardeners, florists, and dealers, with whom we have no connection whatever except as we sell the trees outright to them.

We will gladly recommend someone in your locality, if known to us, or someone in a nearby town who handles our stock and who is in a position to serve you in your landscape needs.

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A NEW TEXTBOOK

The Friendly Evergreens

Containing 82 Color Plates

\$6.00 Postpaid

This book is written in non-technical language covering the whole subject of Evergreens. Written and published by America's largest and oldest Evergreen Nursery, with a background of ninety years specializing in Evergreens.

This remarkable book securely bound in two colors of cloth is $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11"$. It contains 240 pages. Hundreds of special drawings have been made illustrating culture, propagating, uses, and diseases of leading varieties of Evergreens.

There are more than 500 illustrations, 82 of which are in color. The items illustrated include important leading Evergreens of all families growing in all sections of the country.

Copy will be mailed anywhere in the United States postpaid with the privilege of returning the book if it fails to meet expectations.

This book is not a revision of the old book, "Hill's Book of Evergreens," published in 1936, which is now out of print.

The new book has been completely rewritten, greatly improved and enlarged and is unquestionably the most complete book on this subject ever published.

Nurserymen, landscape gardeners, cemetery and park officials, schools, libraries and private planters will find this book both helpful and authentic on any question on the subject of Evergreen trees.

Book Department, D. Hill Nursery Company
Dundee, Illinois

I enclose \$..... for copies of "The Friendly Evergreens" at \$6.00 each, postpaid. (Please write name carefully and give complete street address.)

Name _____

Street _____

Post Office _____

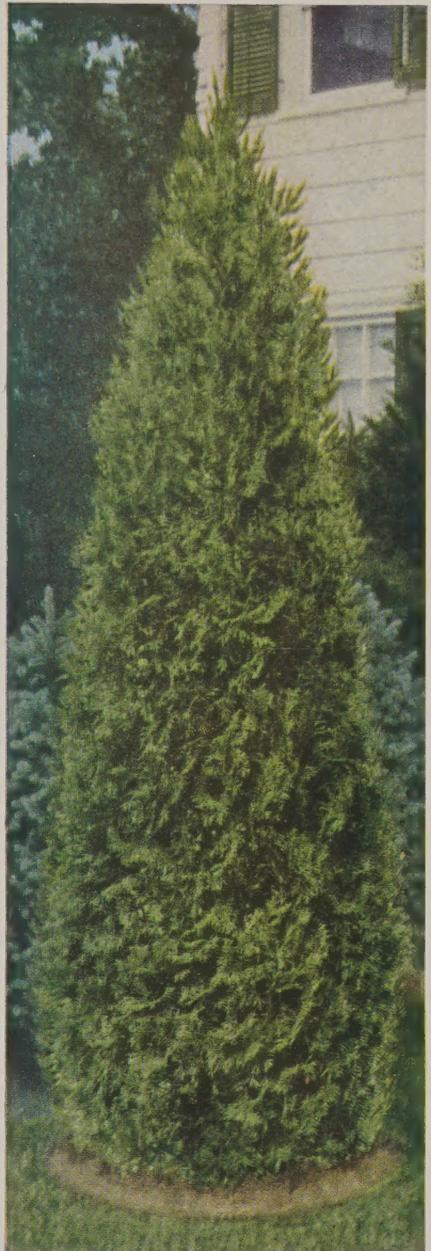
State _____



Left—AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE (*Thuja Occidentalis*)



Right—PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE (*Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis*)



Right—WOODWARD ARBORVITAE (*Thuja Occidentalis Woodwardii*)

Left—FOLIAGE OF ARBOR-VITAE (One-half natural size)





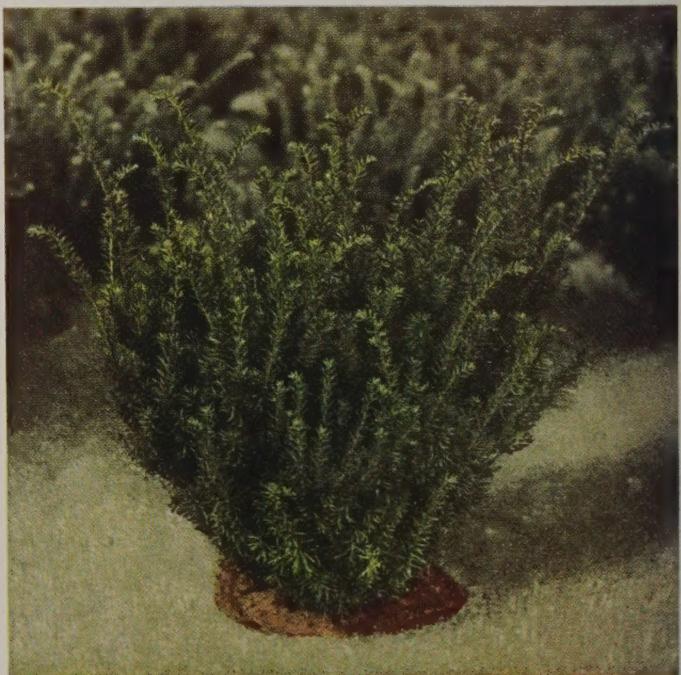
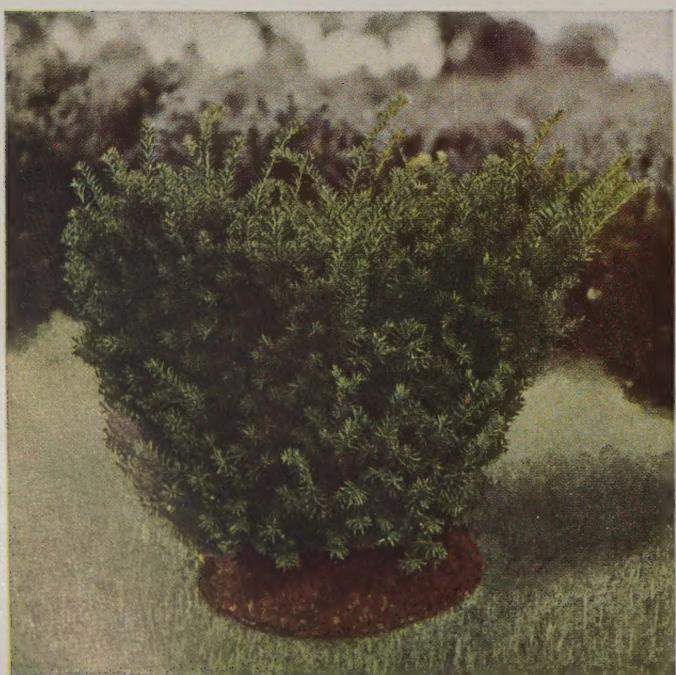
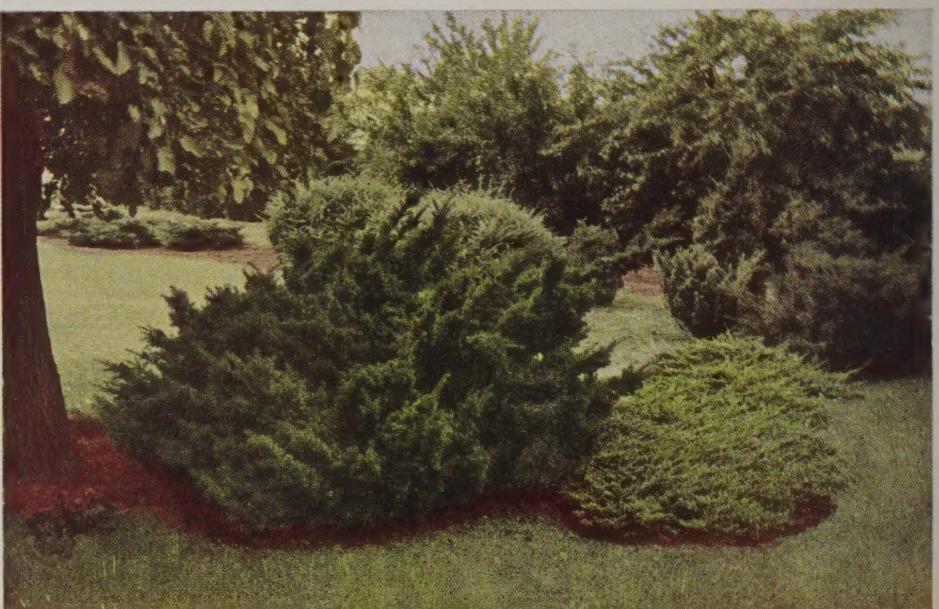
Above—FOLIAGE OF JAPANESE YEW (One-half natural size)

Top Right—SPREADING JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus Cuspidata Spreading*)

Right Middle—DWARF JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus Cuspidata Nana*)

Below Left—BROWN'S YEW (*Taxus Cuspidata Brownii*)

Below Right—INTERMEDIA YEW (*Taxus Cuspidata Intermedia*)





Above—HICK'S YEW
(*Taxus Media Hicksii*)



Above—HEDGE OF JAPANESE YEW

Bottom Left—UPRIGHT YEW (*Taxus Cuspidata Capitata*)

Lower Right—HATFIELD YEW (*Taxus Cuspidata Hatfieldi*)





Above—CHINESE JUNIPER (*Juniperus Chinensis*)

Left—CANAERT JUNIPER (*Juniperus Virginiana Canaerti*)

Below—HILL GOLDEN PFITZER JUNIPER (*Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana Aurea*)



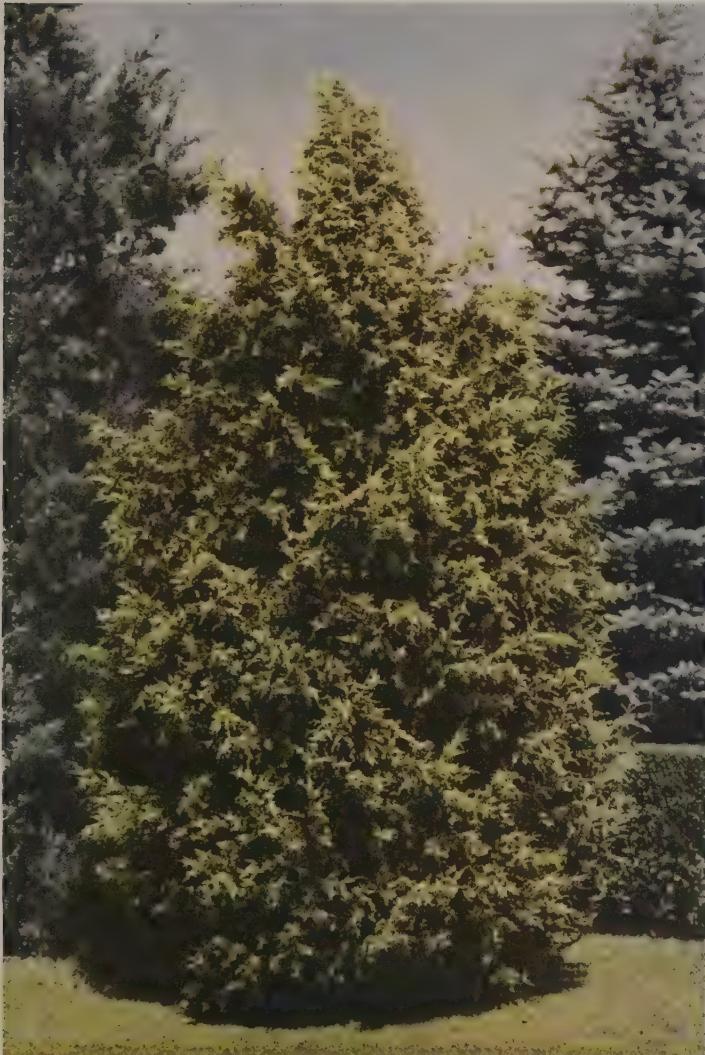


Above—FOLIAGE OF JUNIPER (One-half natural size)

Left—JAPANESE JUNIPER (*Juniperus Procumbens*)

Lower Left—GOLDTIP REDCEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima*)

Lower Right—BURK JUNIPER (*Juniperus Virginiana Burki*)



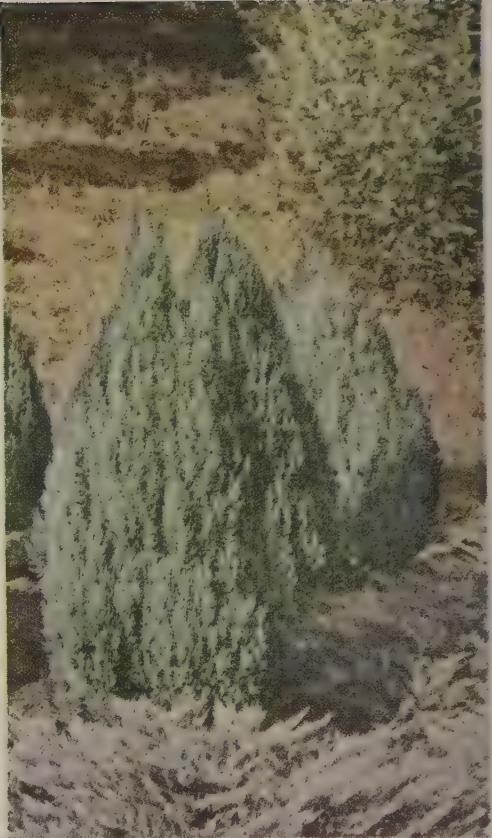


Above—PFITZER JUNIPER (*Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana*)

Right—SPINY GREEK JUNIPER (*Juniperus Excelsa Stricta*)

Below Right—KETELEER JUNIPER (*Juniperus Chinensis Keteleeri*)

Below—HILL DUNDEE JUNIPER (*Juniperus Virginiana Hilli*)





Above—SAVIN JUNIPER (*Juniperus Sabina*)



Above—MEYER JUNIPER (*Juniperus Squamata Meyeri*)



Right—IRISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus Communis Hibernica*)



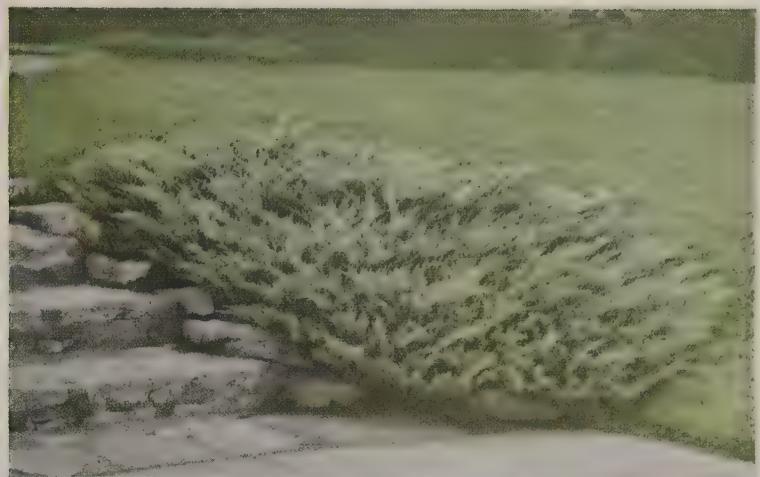
Above—VASE SHAPED PROSTRATE JUNIPER (*Juniperus Communis Depressa*—Vase Shaped)



Above—HILL SILVER JUNIPER
(*Juniperus Scopulorum Hilli*)



Left—HILL JAPANESE JUNIPER
(*Juniperus Procumbens Nana*)



Above—ANDORRA JUNIPER (*Juniperus Horizontalis Plumosa*—Summer Color)

Left—JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Redcedar Juniper)

Below Left—ANDORRA JUNIPER—Winter Color

Below Right—SILVER REDCEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*)





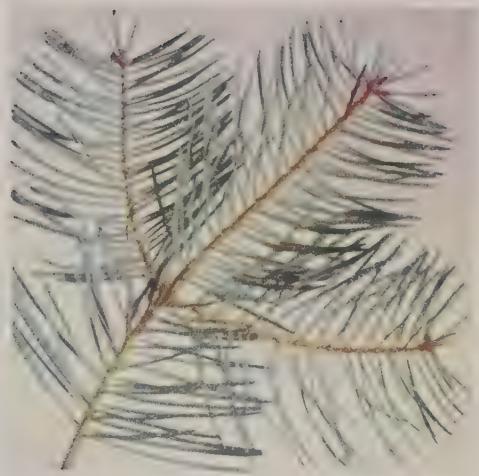
Above—VONEHRON JUNIPER (*Juniperus Sabina Vonehron*)

Below Right—SARGENT JUNIPER (*Juniperus Chinensis Sargentii*)



Below Left—HILLBUSH JUNIPER (*Juniperus Virginiana*)





Above—FOLIAGE OF CONCOLOR FIR (One-half natural size)

Left—DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga Douglastri*)

Below—CONCOLOR FIR (*Abies Concolor*)



Right—Foundation Planting of Arborvitae, Junipers and Yews





Above—KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea Pungens Kosteriana*)

Right—JAPANESE SPURGE (*Pachysandra Terminalis*)



Above—ARIZONA CYPRESS (*Cupressus Arizonica*)





Above—BLACK HILL SPRUCE (*Picea Glauca Densata*)

Below—DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE (*Picea Glauca Conica*)



Above—GRAYMOOR SAWARA FALSECYPRESS (*Chamaecyparis Pisifera Squarrosa Veitchii*)

Below—BERCKMANN GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja Orientalis Aurea Nana*)





Above—SCARAB FALSECYPRESS (*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Allumi*)

Left—NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsa*)

Below Left—MUGHO PINE (*Pinus Mughus*)

Below—FOLIAGE OF SPRUCE (One-half natural size)





Above—FOLIAGE OF PINE (One-half natural size)

Left—AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus Nigra*)

Below—SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus Sylvestris*)

Lower Left—Foundation Planting





Above—FOLIAGE OF HEMLOCK (One-half natural size)

Left—HEMLOCK (*Tsuga Canadensis*)

Lower Left—GOLDEN PLUME SAWARA FALSE-CYPRESS

Below—DWARF HINOKI FALSECYPRESS



LANDSCAPING WITH EVERGREENS



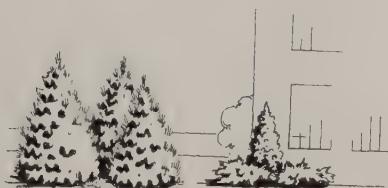
ENTRANCES

For use at entrances it is generally best to choose a type of Juniper, Yew or Arborvitae of medium size, which can be trained into a shapely specimen. Selection should be made from those types which will not grow too large and which are in harmony with the architecture and color of the residence.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS

In recent years there has been a great interest in the planting of public buildings such as Post Offices, Court Houses, Schools, etc., and for this purpose Evergreens are most appropriate. Generally this type of building is of sufficient size so that somewhat larger varieties may be used than in the case of residence plantings.



FACTORIES

With the modern tendency for the building of factories in outlying sections of the city, more and more such buildings are being provided with attractive grounds. In addition to the areas immediately adjacent to the building, there is generally an opportunity for an Evergreen planting at entrance gates, along drives and in groups wherever there is available space.



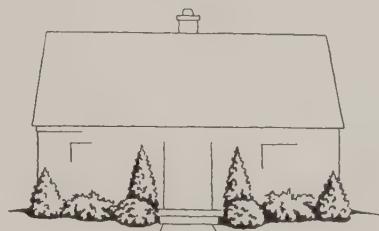
SPECIMENS

In choosing a tree for development into a single specimen, it is best to select some type which grows in a naturally beautiful, symmetrical habit. For this purpose one of the finest types is the Blue Spruce, as well as Douglas Fir, Concolor Fir and some of the other Spruces and tall growing Pines.



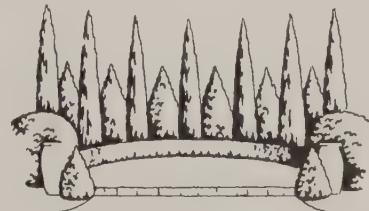
COVERING BANKS

There are various types of Evergreens well suited to covering steep banks, for planting in ravines, for use in rock gardens and other places where a ground cover is needed. Such trees as the Sargent Juniper, in both the blue and green forms, the Japanese Juniper and the Hill Japanese Juniper are well adapted to this use.



FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

The one use for which Evergreens are most frequently used is in foundation plantings. There are various types of plantings required for different styles of homes, but generally speaking planting should be confined to the varieties of the Juniper, Yew and Arborvitae families, as such trees can be kept to a confined area.



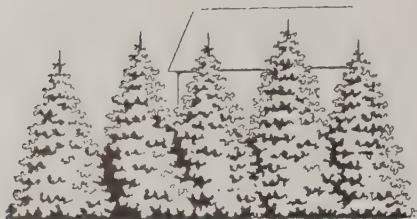
FORMAL GARDENS

One of the oldest uses to which Evergreens have been put in landscaping is in formal gardens, both for sentinels or markers, as well as for formal clipped hedges, screens and ornamental planting. For formal use the Juniper, Arborvitae and Yews are most appropriate because of their ease in training and trimming.



DRIVES

At entrances to farms, estates, cemeteries and parks there is generally an area available for an attractive grouping of Evergreens. Whether this is of low or tall growing sorts depends upon the design of the entrance, but there are Evergreens appropriate for any planting of this nature.



SCREEN OR WINDBREAK

Evergreens used for windbreaks or screens should be a tall, wide and upright growing variety such as Douglas Fir, Concolor Fir, Norway Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine and any other tree of this habit. Planting can be made of either one or two rows and trees are usually spaced from 8 to 12 feet apart.



BORDER

Border plantings for use along lot lines or for dividing various parts of the grounds can be composed of a wide variety of plant material. Some tall growing Spruces, Firs and Pines are needed for the bulk of the planting and this can be faced with the lower spreading types such as low growing Junipers, Yews, Mugho Pine, and other more dwarf varieties.



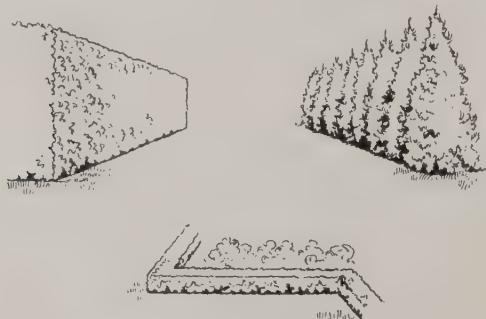
DECORATIVE USES

Small sized Evergreens of various types are attractive for winter window boxes. Various Spruces, Pines, Firs and Junipers may be selected. For use in tubs for porches, entrances and similar uses the various Junipers, Yews and Arborvitae are appropriate. Decorative Evergreens are not satisfactory for indoor use, but will survive severe cold.



CEMETERY DECORATION

Evergreens are used for cemetery decorations in various ways, for planting around monuments, as shown in the sketch, for use at corners of lots, or in many instances, for grave cover. For this latter purpose there are various types of trailing or low growing Junipers, which will completely cover the ground, and make a solid mat of green throughout the year.



HEDGES

Evergreens retain their foliage throughout the year, respond to trimming and may be developed into either a loose informal hedge, or close clipped solid walls of green. Hedges may be maintained at a height of only a few inches or may be grown into tall screens 10 or 12 feet or more in height. Yews, Arborvitae and Junipers make good hedge material.



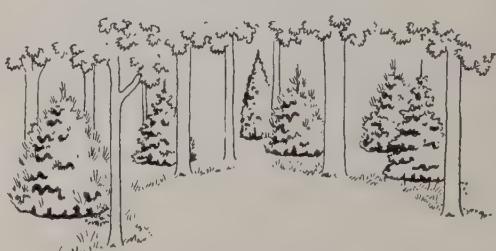
GOLF COURSES

Golf courses offer many opportunities for the use of Evergreens. For use at entrances, around buildings, along driveways and also as a shelter or ornament around the tee. An effect as shown in this sketch could be made up of Firs, Spruces or Pines in any of the tall, upright growing varieties.



OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

The outdoor living room is a landscape feature which is rapidly becoming established in most home landscaping. Evergreens have a place in this kind of planting, both as a screen to insure privacy, or as a background to plantings of flowers. Various trees are appropriate for this type of planting, depending upon the style of the area to be developed.



WOODS PLANTING

On country estates or farms, or other areas where there is a natural woods of hardwood trees, such Evergreens as Douglas Fir and some others, which will survive a certain amount of shade, can be mixed in the woods to change the character of the woodland and provide a touch of green for the winter months.



These men are at work in the greenhouse making grafts, a process which requires the services of a large force of men during the winter months.



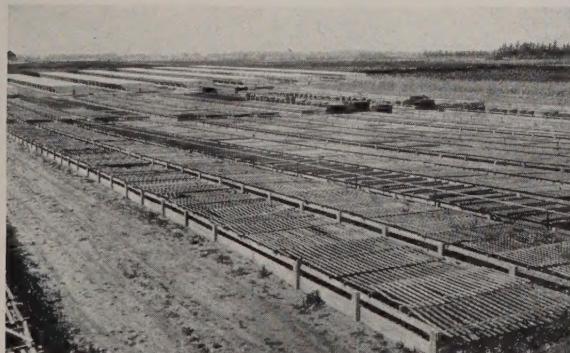
After the process of grafting has been completed, the little trees are kept in benches in the greenhouse covered with sash to maintain certain conditions of temperature and moisture.



Some varieties can be grown from cuttings, which are rooted in shallow boxes and later transplanted, and then moved outdoors into beds.



All Evergreens grown from seed are produced outdoors. The seed is sown in the open ground, covered with sand and also covered for the first year with lath racks.



In the background of this picture are the hot beds where propagation of certain varieties is done during the late summer months. After being rooted these cuttings are carried into the greenhouses during the winter.

Behind the Scenes in the Nursery Business Propagation Department

AS MOST of our customers see only the finished product, they perhaps do not realize the great amount of care which is required to produce Evergreen trees.

The average age of small Evergreens two to four feet runs about ten years. The trees are propagated by various means and carried through several stages of transplanting before they are sufficiently developed in size and form for customers to use in landscaping.

The Hill Nursery specializes in Evergreen trees and is the largest nursery devoted exclusively to this specialty, comprising at the present time about 600 acres adjoining the Village of Dundee, Illinois, forty miles northwest of Chicago. This nursery was established in 1855, owned and operated over several generations by the Hill family.

Our principal business is supplying small Evergreens to other nurserymen

for growing on, also the supplying of salable sizes to nurserymen, landscape gardeners and other dealers in nursery products.

There are three methods by which Hill Evergreens are propagated: From seeds, from cuttings and from grafts.

The seeds are gathered from Europe, Asia and North America. Large quantities normally are received from China and Japan. Seeds are grown in beds outdoors where they produce seedlings, ready for transplanting at the end of two or three years.

Cuttings and grafts are propagated in greenhouses, after which they are in turn transplanted outdoors and carried through the various processes of transplanting and root pruning until such time as they are ready for sale. Several illustrations on this page give a brief story of this interesting and highly technical business.



In the Hill Nursery there are 30 separate greenhouses devoted exclusively to the propagation of Evergreen cuttings and grafts in choice horticultural varieties.



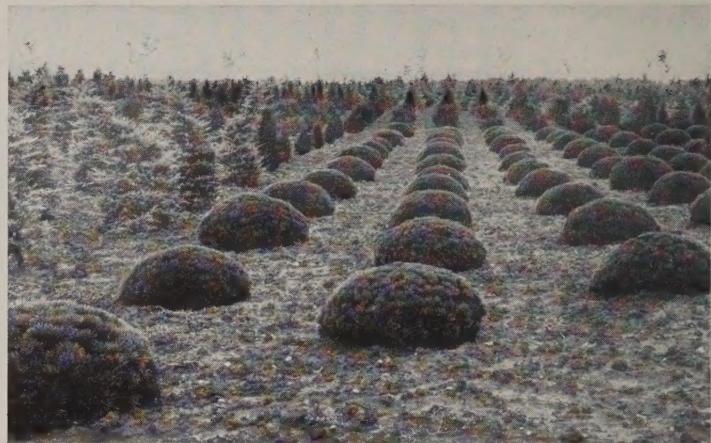
The first period of transplanting cuttings and seedlings. Trees remain in these beds for two years before being moved into field rows.



An Evergreen graft ready for planting. About 10 in. tall.



Trees such as these Pfitzer Junipers average two to three feet in spread, representing at least three transplantings in the nursery, continuous cultivation and pruning, and an average age of 10 years.



Specimens of Mugho Pine such as those shown here have been transplanted four times, are about 15 years old, and have been pruned and trimmed by expert workmen. They are planted 8x8 feet.



Large specimen Douglas Firs, which is a specialty with the Hill Nursery, require about 20 years to develop into compact, full, robust specimens of this character. They have been given ample space and kept in a highly cultivated state.



This picture of Andorra Juniper is typical of various forms of low growing Junipers, and represents plants which have been three times transplanted, nine years of age. Like all trees in this stage of development they are dug with a ball of earth.



This airplane view of the Hill Nursery shows the greenhouses in about the center of the picture. Offices and packing shed at the lower left hand. The area shown in the picture represents about one third of the nursery of 600 acres.



